



FREQUENCY PROPOSAL REPORT FACT SHEET

This document provides information about the Frequency Proposal Report (FPR) that reconfiguring 800 MHz licensees will receive related to exchanging their existing 800 MHz frequencies pursuant to the FCC's 800 MHz Report & Order. An FPR contains proposed new frequencies and other information to assist licensees in the reconfiguration process. A separate FPR is generated for each affected call sign. Copies of FPRs are provided to Nextel.

The Transition Administrator (TA) has evaluated proposed frequencies and location information to ascertain that:

- A new frequency has been proposed for each reconfiguring frequency that you are authorized to operate pursuant to your call sign.
- You are eligible to operate on the frequency(ies) that have been proposed. For instance, a public safety entity coming from 806-809 MHz/851-854 MHz should only receive proposed frequencies between 809-815 MHz/854-860 MHz.
- The proposed frequencies are Nextel's to exchange.
- You will have no co-channel licensees and locations that are not in compliance with FCC short-spacing rules found in 47 C.F.R. 90.621, or to whom you are not already co-channelled on a short-spaced basis.

Note: The TA relies on data contained in the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC's) Universal Licensing System (ULS). This data is known to have inaccuracies and inconsistencies. If you believe that any of the criteria above are not met by the proposed frequencies, please contact the TA, or immediately raise the issue with Nextel upon initiation of reconfiguration discussions.

Pursuant to the 800 MHz Report and Order, reconfiguring licensees are entitled to receive comparable facilities. By performing the evaluation discussed above, the TA has not made a determination that your proposed frequencies are comparable to your existing frequencies or will provide the same operational capability your system had prior to relocation. Licensees are responsible for determining whether their proposed frequency(ies) are comparable and may use a qualified expert to assist them in making that determination.

Comparability: Pursuant to the 800 MHz Report and Order, comparable facilities are those that will provide the same level of service/operational capability as the incumbent's existing facilities. The FCC has stated that comparable frequencies include:

- Equivalent channel capacity
- Equivalent signaling capability, baud rate, and access time



- Coextensive geographic coverage
- Equivalent operating costs

Licensees should keep in mind that the FCC requires that licensees receive comparable, not necessarily better, facilities, including frequencies. The FCC has also determined that reconfiguring licensees are not entitled to their choice of specific frequencies.

Right to Resources: Reconfiguring licensees may utilize certified Frequency Coordinators or other qualified experts or consultants to review proposed frequencies to help determine if they are comparable. Nextel will fund reasonable costs for such services. The TA encourages reconfiguring licensees to evaluate resources selected for reconfiguration work based on proven experience performing similar tasks and to carefully consider the competency of resources with limited historical experience.

Please see the 800 MHz Reconfiguration Handbook available on the TA's website at www.800TA.org for additional information and guidance regarding using external resources to evaluate your proposed frequencies and related Nextel funding of such costs.

Reconfiguring Frequencies: Not all of the frequencies on a license may need to be reconfigured. The attached FPR contains information regarding only your base station frequencies that must be reconfigured. Your mobile and control station frequencies will be changed to appropriate frequencies in the 806-824 MHz range depending on their related base station frequencies. If your license includes additional base station frequencies that are not listed on a FPR, those frequencies do not need to be reconfigured.

If you believe your license contains frequencies not covered in the FPR but that are supposed to be reconfigured, please contact the TA at (888) 800-8220 or comments@800TA.org.

Information in the Frequency Proposal Report: Your FPR includes the following information for the listed call sign:

Section 1: Licensee name and address information for the listed call sign.

Section 2: The current base station transmit frequencies for every location identified in the FCC's database that requires reconfiguration and proposed replacement frequencies:

- In the 800 MHz band, base station (also known as repeater) frequencies are in the 851-869 MHz range.
- On your license, base stations are fixed locations with a station class code starting with the letters "FB" (e.g., FB4).



- Base station frequencies determine the mobile and control station transmit frequencies used by the system in the 806-824 MHz range.
 - Mobile and control stations, or non-base station fixed locations, are identified on licenses by station class codes “MO” or “FX” (e.g., FX1).
 - Your new frequencies for mobile and control stations will be 45 MHz lower than your proposed base station channels. For instance, if you currently operate on 851.2875 MHz and are being moved to 855.8625 MHz, your mobiles will move from 806.2875 MHz to 810.8625 MHz.
 - If you have a license with frequencies in the 851-854 MHz range that does not have a base station location, please make a point of including this information in your negotiations with Nextel. Some of these frequencies may be associated with a base station on another call sign and can be included in your negotiations with Nextel. Others not associated with any base station may be secondary licenses and remain where they are pending further FCC action.
 - If you have a license with frequencies only in the 806-824 MHz range, please make a point of including this information in your negotiations with Nextel. Some of these licenses may be associated with base stations on another call sign and can be included in your negotiations with Nextel. Others not associated with any base station may be secondary licenses and remain where they are pending further FCC action.

Section 3: A listing of the expected co-channel licensees on the proposed frequency(ies) to which your system will be reconfigured. This is a projection of the co-channel environment after Nextel has fully relocated out of your area.

- A “co-channel” licensee is another party authorized to use the same frequencies as those on your license. For instance, if you are authorized to use 852.5125 MHz and ACME Towing is also authorized to use 852.5125 MHz, you are co-channel licensees.
- Generally, there are no restrictions on licensing another user on a co-channel basis at sites beyond 113 km (70 miles) from an existing license.¹
- This list will contain no data if, immediately following reconfiguration of your entire NPSPAC region and Nextel clearing, it is expected that you will have no co-channel licenses within 113 km (70 miles) of your locations.²

¹ Certain locations in the western United States specified in Section 90.621 of the FCC’s rules have a standard co-channel separation of 169 km (105 miles). The short-space distances for those sites are also adjusted.

² As a reconfiguring licensee, you should be aware of changes that may occur after reconfiguration to the co-channel environment of your frequencies. For example, not all NPSPAC regions are reconfiguring simultaneously. For instance, within an adjacent region that reconfigures in a later Wave, other licensees



- If there are co-channel licensees on the list, it is likely that they are historical co-channel licensees currently co-channelled on your existing frequencies. In proposing new frequencies, every effort was made to move existing non-Nextel co-channel licensees to the same new proposed frequencies.
- If your FPR contains proposed co-channel licensees that are not current co-channel licensees, the TA will have analyzed the relevant separation distance(s) to ensure the distances comply with FCC rules regarding short-spacing. If you do not believe the distance complies with the FCC's rules, please contact the TA or raise the concern immediately upon initiating discussions with Nextel.

Section 4: A reference listing of current co-channel licensees 113 kilometers (70 miles), or closer to your licensed location, including a calculation of the distance from your site to the co-channel site. This list is organized by your current frequencies and locations requiring reconfiguration.

- The FCC permits co-channel licensees on a “short-spaced” basis at distances less than 113 km (70 miles). If applicable, this section will show existing short-spaced co-channel locations, as this provides information to consider in determining comparability. The information in this section contains no analysis of compliance to FCC short-spacing rules for these “historical” co-channel licensees.³
- This list is likely to include many Nextel licenses, but may include other non-Nextel licensees.
- If there is an overlying market-based license (also known as an EA license), this list will also include the co-channel EA licensee. There will be no distance listed, however, because EA licenses do not identify site-specific operations.

Section 5: An explanation of the remark codes found in Sections 2, 3, and 4.

may be relocated to the same frequency and be placed within 113 km (70 mi.) of your site. This will always be planned according to appropriate FCC rules regarding separation between co-channel users. Reasonable attempts will be made to keep the same licensees across regional boundaries as co-channel licensees. In the near future, the TA will be providing further guidance on how it will make available updated reports to licensees. Once a NPSPAC region is fully reconfigured and Nextel has moved out, the frequencies relinquished by Nextel will be available to new users. Under current FCC rules, those new users may be allowed to come within the standard 113 km (70 mile) spacing limit.

³ FCC rules for short-spacing can be found in 47 C.F.R. Part 90.621.



What if there is a problem with proposed frequencies? If you believe that: (1) you have not received a proposed frequency for each Wave 1 frequency (or call sign) that you operate which is required to be reconfigured; (2) that you have received frequencies that you are not eligible to operate pursuant to the 800 MHz Report and Order; or (3) there are co-channel stations to your proposed frequencies that do not comply with the FCC's co-channel separation rules, please notify the TA and we will review your proposed frequencies and respond promptly.

If you believe that the new frequency(ies) contained in your FPR are not comparable to your existing frequency(ies), you should compile information including the technical details regarding why the frequency is not comparable (e.g., it does not work within your combiner scheme). In the near future, you will be contacted by Nextel to negotiate a reconfiguration agreement, and you should identify this issue to Nextel as soon as possible and work with Nextel to identify and agree to alternative frequencies. The TA requests that you and Nextel coordinate with the TA for TA review of revised frequencies.

How do I report interference before, during, or after reconfiguration? Licensees experiencing interference problems before, during, or after reconfiguration should visit the 800 MHz interference reporting website at www.publicsafety800mhzinterference.com. The interference notification website was created as a result of the FCC's requirements in the 800 MHz Report and Order and can be used to submit interference reports to local wireless carriers for investigation and resolution.